



H.R. 3058 – Transportation, Treasury, The Judiciary, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2006

Calendar No. 175

On July 26, 2005, the Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 3058, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by a vote of 28-0; S. Report 109-109.

Noteworthy

- H.R. 3058 provides \$141.39 billion in total budgetary resources. Within this total is \$88.86 billion in new budget authority, which is \$5.55 billion above the Administration's request and \$1.99 billion above the FY05 enacted level. Of the new budget authority, \$65.82 billion is discretionary budget authority and \$18.99 billion is mandatory budget authority.
- H.R. 3058 provides \$1.45 billion for Amtrak, which is \$1.09 billion above the Administration's request and \$242.7 million above the FY05 enacted level.
- H.R. 3058 provides \$11.71 billion for the Department of Transportation, which is \$160.4 million below the Administration's request and \$1.94 billion below the FY05 enacted level.
- H.R. 3058 provides \$10.68 billion for the IRS, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$443.2 million above the FY05 enacted level.
- On June 30, the House passed H.R. 3058, its version of the Transportation, Treasury Appropriations bill, by a vote of 405-18. The House-passed bill includes appropriations for the District of Columbia. Conversely, the Senate Appropriations Committee has reported S. 1446, which is a stand-alone appropriations bill for the District of Columbia.

Highlights

(amount in billions)

<u>Title</u>	<u>President's Request</u>	<u>Committee Recommendation</u>
Title I—Department of Transportation	\$58.30	\$64.24
Title II—Department of the Treasury	\$11.65	\$11.70
Title III—Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$33.35	\$38.96
Title IV—The Judiciary	\$5.98	\$5.78
Title V—Executive Office of the President	\$0.52	\$0.73
Title VI—Independent Agencies	\$19.95	\$19.99
Total	\$129.74	\$141.39

Bill Provisions

Title I – Department of Transportation

Title I provides \$64.24 billion in net budgetary resources¹ for the Department of Transportation, which is \$5.94 billion above the Administration's request, and \$4.26 billion above the FY05 enacted level. Of this funding, \$11.71 billion is net discretionary spending. Significant accounts include:

Office of the Secretary: Provides \$223.5 million for the Office of the Secretary, which is \$14.9 million above the Administration's request, but \$14.5 million below the FY05 enacted level.

- Transportation Planning, Research, and Development: Provides \$15.0 million for Transportation Planning, Research, and Development, which is nearly \$6.0 million above the Administration's request, but \$4.8 million below the FY05 enacted level.

- Working Capital Fund: Provides \$120.0 million for the Working Capital Fund, which is \$31.0 million below the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request such

¹ This total includes contract authority.

funding. The Fund provides common administrative services to the Department's operating administrations and other Federal entities.

- **New Headquarters Building:** Provides \$50.0 million for the New Headquarters Building, which is \$50.0 million below the Administration's request and \$17.5 million below the FY05 enacted level.²

- **Payments to Air Carriers (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):** Provides \$60.0 million for Payments to Air Carriers, which is \$8.4 million above the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request funding for Payments to Air Carriers. The **Essential Air Service and Rural Airport Improvement Program** provides funds directly to commuter/regional airlines to provide air service to small communities that otherwise would not receive air service.³

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): Provides \$11.28 billion for the FAA, which is \$100.5 million below the Administration's request and \$941.0 million above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Operations:** Provides \$8.18 billion for FAA Operations, which is \$25 million below the Administration's request and \$463.2 million above the FY05 enacted level. Of this amount, \$5.69 billion is from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

- **Facilities and Equipment:** Provides \$2.45 billion for Facilities and Equipment, which is equal to the Administration's request, but \$71.7 million below the FY05 enacted level.

- **Research, Engineering, and Development:** Provides \$134.5 million for Research, Engineering, and Development, which is \$4.5 million above the Administration's request and \$4.6 million above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Grants-in-Aid for Airports:** Provides \$3.39 billion for Grants-in-Aid for Airports, which is \$90.0 million above the Administration's request and \$590.0 million above the FY05 enacted level. This level of funding is expected to be sufficient to continue enhancing airport and airway safety, ensuring that airport standards continue to be met, maintaining airport capacity, and developing additional capacity.

- **FAA General Provisions:** Section 106 extends the terms and conditions of the aviation insurance program, commonly known as "war risk insurance," and the limitation on air carrier liability for third-party claims arising out of acts of terrorism to August 31, 2006, and includes an option for the Secretary to further extend the program until December 31, 2006.

² The Committee is concerned about the costs associated with moving the Department to the Southwest Federal Center.

³ Section 199 of the bill extends a prohibition on the implementation of a mandatory cost-sharing pilot program for the Essential Air Service communities.

Federal Highway Administration (FHA): Provides \$38.71 billion for the FHA, which is \$3.27 billion above the Administration's request and \$2.88 billion above the FY05 enacted level. The majority of this funding is contract authority, which is capped by the obligation level at \$40.19 billion.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA): Provides \$490.0 million for the FMCSA, which is \$25.0 million above the Administration's request, but \$211.5 million below the FY05 enacted level.⁴ All of this funding is contract authority, which is capped by the obligation level at \$490.0 million.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA): Provides \$778.9 million for the NHTSA, which is \$82.5 million above the Administration's request and \$480.7 million above the FY05 enacted level. All of this funding is contract authority, which is capped by the obligation level at \$778.9 million.

- **Highway Traffic Safety Grants**: Provides \$548.2 million for Highway Safety Programs, which is \$83.2 million above the Administration's request and \$323.2 million above the FY05 enacted level. All of this funding is contract authority, which is capped by the obligation level at \$548.2 million.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA): Provides \$1.67 billion for the FRA, which is \$1.12 billion above the Administration's request and \$236.6 million above the FY05 enacted level.

- **National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)**: Provides \$1.45 billion for Amtrak, which is \$1.09 billion above the Administration's request and \$242.7 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA): Provides \$8.21 billion for the FTA, which is \$427.3 million above the Administration's request and \$562.3 million above the FY05 enacted level. The majority of this funding is contract authority, which is capped by the obligation level at \$6.82 billion. Included in this funding is \$4.35 billion for **Formula Grants** and \$3.49 billion for **Capital Investment Grants**.

- **New Starts**: Provides \$1.39 billion for New Starts, which is \$51.3 million below the FY05 enacted level. All of this funding is contract authority, which is capped by the obligation level at \$1.39 billion. The Administration did not request funding. New Start funding is available for major investment studies, preliminary engineering, right-of-way acquisition, project management, oversight, and construction for new systems and extensions. The bill continues a general provision that rejects the FTA interpretation that once a project exceeds \$25 million it is subject to FTA review and therefore, FTA must approve it for advancement.

⁴ The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was established within the Department through Congress' enactment of the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act (P.L. 106-159) in December 1999. Prior to this legislation, motor carrier safety responsibilities were under the jurisdiction of the FHA.

- **Job Access Reverse Commute (JARC):** Provides \$121.8 million for JARC grants, which is \$2.2 million below the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request JARC funding.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC): Provides \$16.3 million for the SLSDC, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$511,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Maritime Administration: Provides \$323.3 million for the Maritime Administration, which is \$103.5 million above the Administration's request and \$18.2 million above the FY05 enacted level. Among other functions, the Maritime Administration prioritizes the Department of Defense's use of ports and intermodal facilities during DOD mobilizations to guarantee the smooth flow of military cargo through commercial ports.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration: Provides \$116.4 million for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, which is \$336,000 below the Administration's request, but nearly \$47.0 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Office of the Inspector General: Provides \$62.5 million for the Office of the Inspector General, which is equal to the Administration's request and nearly \$4 million above the FY05 enacted level. The bill maintains language that authorizes the Inspector General to investigate allegations of fraud and unfair practices of competition by air carriers and ticket agents.

Surface Transportation Board (STB): Provides a net of \$23.2 million for the STB (\$1.25 million is expected in offsetting collections), which is equal to the Administration's request and \$3.1 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Title II – Department of the Treasury

Title II provides \$11.70 billion for the Department of Treasury, which is \$49.4 million above the Administration's request and \$485.0 million above the FY05 enacted level. Significant accounts include:

Departmental Offices: Provides \$197.6 million for Treasury Departmental Offices, which is \$2.3 million above the Administration's request and \$41.3 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs: Provides \$24.4 million for Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investment Programs, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$7.6 million below the FY05 enacted level.

Office of Inspector General: Provides \$16.7 million for the Office of the Inspector General, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$354,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration: Provides \$133.3 million for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$5.2 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Air Transportation Stabilization Program Account: Provides \$2.9 million for the Air Transportation Stabilization Program Account, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$958,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI): Provides \$55 million for the CDFI, which is \$47.1 million above the Administration's request and almost the same as the FY05 enacted level.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network: Provides \$73.6 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$1.7 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau: Provides \$91.1 million for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, which is \$28.6 million above the Administration's request⁵ and \$8.8 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Bureau of Public Debt: Provides \$176.9 million for the Bureau of Public Debt, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$3.2 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS): Provides \$10.68 billion for the IRS, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$443.2 million above the FY05 enacted level. That funding includes: \$4.14 billion for Processing, Assistance, and Management; \$4.73 billion for Tax Law Enforcement, which is \$362.2 million above the FY05 enacted level; \$1.60 billion for Information Systems; \$199 million for Business Systems Modernization; and \$20.2 million for the Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration.

Title III – Department of Housing and Urban Development

Title III provides \$38.96 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which is \$5.61 billion above the Administration's request and \$2.84 billion above the FY05 enacted level. Significant accounts include:

Tenant-based Rental Assistance: Provides \$19.84 billion for Tenant-based Rental Assistance, which is \$209.1 million below the Administration's request, but \$870.1 million above the FY05 enacted level. Included in this funding is \$4.20 billion for an advance appropriation. This account provides funding for the Section 8 tenant-based (voucher) program, which is one of the principal appropriations for Federal housing assistance and provides rental housing assistance to over 2 million families.

⁵ The Administration proposes \$28.6 million in mandatory user fees.

Project-based Rental Assistance: Provides \$5.07 billion for Project-based Rental Assistance, which equal to the Administration's request, but \$226.2 million below the FY05 enacted level. Section 8 project-based rental assistance provides a rental subsidy to a private landlord that is tied to a specific housing unit as opposed to a voucher, which allows a recipient to seek a unit, subject primarily to certain rent caps.

Public Housing Capital Fund: Provides \$2.33 billion for the Public Housing Capital Fund, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$252.0 million below the FY05 enacted level.

Public Housing Operating Fund: Provides \$3.56 billion for the Public Housing Operating Fund, which is \$150.0 million above the Administration's request and \$1.12 billion above the FY05 enacted level.

Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing: Provides \$150.0 million for Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing, which is \$7.2 million above the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request such funding.

Native American Housing Block Grants: Provides \$622.0 million for Native American Housing Block Grants, which is \$39.4 million above the Administration's request and \$16,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Community Planning and Development: Provides \$7.97 billion for Community Planning and Development, which is \$4.29 billion above the Administration's request, but \$366.9 million below the FY05 enacted level. The disparity between the Administration's request and the bill stems from the Administration's proposal to eliminate the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program by consolidating CDBG activities into a new economic development grant, the Strengthen America's Communities initiative. The proposal would move this proposed block grant to the Department of Commerce. The Committee has rejected the Administration's proposal.

- Housing Opportunities for persons with AIDS: Provides \$287.0 million for Housing Opportunities for persons with AIDS, which is \$19.0 million above the Administration's request and \$5.3 million above the FY05 enacted level.

- Rural Housing and Economic Development: Provides \$24.0 million for Rural Housing and Economic Development, which is \$192,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

- Community Development Fund: Provides \$4.32 billion for the Community Development Fund, which is \$347.7 million below the FY05 enacted level.

- HOME Investment Partnerships Program: Provides \$1.90 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, which is \$41.0 million below the Administration's request, but \$320,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Homeless Assistance Grants:** Provides \$1.42 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants, which is \$25.0 million below the Administration's request, but \$174.5 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Housing Programs: Provides \$1.01 billion for Housing Programs, which is \$81.4 million above the Administration's request and \$29.3 million above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Housing for the Elderly:** Provides \$742.0 million for Housing for the Elderly, which is \$1.0 million above the Administration's request and \$976,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Housing for Persons with Disabilities:** Provides \$240.0 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities, which is \$120.1 million above the Administration's request and \$1.9 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program Account: Provides a limitation on guaranteed loans of \$185.0 million, which is equal to the Administration's request and the FY05 enacted level.

FHA General and Special Risk Program Account: Provides a limitation on guaranteed loans of \$35.0 million, which is equal to the Administration's request and the FY05 enacted level.

Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA): Provides a limitation on guaranteed loans of \$200.0 million, which is equal to the Administration's request and the FY05 enacted level.

Research and Technology: Provides \$48.0 million for Research and Technology, which is \$21.7 million below the Administration's request, but \$2.9 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Fair Housing Activities: Provides \$46.0 million for Fair Housing Activities, which is \$7.2 million above the Administration's request and \$128,000 below the FY05 enacted level.

Lead Hazard Reduction: Provides \$167.0 million for Lead Hazard Reduction, which is \$48 million above the Administration's request and \$344,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Management and Administration: Provides \$917.0 million for Management and Administration, which is \$6.0 million below the Administration's request, but nearly \$27.0 million above the FY05 enacted level.

General Provisions: Includes general provisions on a variety of subjects. Of note, Section 306 allows funds to be used to reimburse GSEs and other Federal entities for

various administrative expenses. Section 311 requires HUD to maintain Section 8 assistance on HUD-held or owned multifamily housing that is occupied primarily by the elderly or disabled. Section 314 requires vouchers for non-elderly disabled families to be renewed, to the extent practicable, to non-elderly disabled families.

Title IV – The Judiciary

Title IV provides \$5.78 billion for the Judiciary, which is \$196.6 million below its request, but \$352.3 million above the FY05 enacted level. Of this funding, \$5.43 billion is discretionary spending and \$347.6 million is mandatory spending. Significant accounts include:

Supreme Court of the United States: Provides \$66.4 million for the Supreme Court, which is equal to its request, but \$864,000 below the FY05 enacted level.

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit: Provides \$23.5 million for the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which is nearly \$3.0 million below its request, but nearly \$2 million above the FY05 enacted level.

United States Court of International Trade: Provides \$15.5 million for the Court of International Trade, which is equal to its request and \$767,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services: Provides \$5.52 billion for Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, which is \$193.1 million below the Administration's request, but \$339.1 million above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Defender Services:** Provides \$710.8 million for Defender Services, which is \$57.3 million below the Administration's request, but \$43.4 million above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Fees of Jurors and Commissioners:** Provides \$61.3 million for Fees for Jurors and Commissioners, which is \$10.0 million below the Administration's request, but \$605,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Court Security:** Provides \$372.4 million for Court Security, which is \$17.9 million below the Administration's request and \$44.9 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Administrative Office of the United States Court: Provides \$72.2 million for the Administrative Office of the United States Court, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$4.9 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Federal Judicial Center: Provides \$22.4 million for the Federal Judicial Center, which is \$526,000 below the Administration's request, but \$903,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Judicial Retirement Funds: Provides \$40.6 million for Judicial Retirement Funds, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$3.9 million above the FY05 enacted level.

United States Sentencing Commission: Provides \$14.7 million for the Sentencing Commission, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$1.6 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Title V – Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President

Title V provides \$730.8 million for the Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President, which is \$205.9 million above the Administration's request, but \$103.0 million below the FY05 enacted level. Significant accounts include:

White House: Provides \$184.0 million for the White House, which is \$750,000 above the Administration's request and \$842,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

- **Salaries and Expenses:** Provides \$56.6 million for staff and expenses, which is \$4.9 million below the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request such funding; instead it proposed consolidating \$183.3 million for most accounts for the White House.

- **Compensation of the President:** Provides \$450,000 for Compensation of the President, which is equal to the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request such funding; instead it proposed consolidating \$183.3 million for most accounts for the White House.

- **Council of Economic Advisers:** Provides \$4.0 million for the Council of Economic Advisers, which is \$32,000 above the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request such funding; instead it proposed consolidating \$183.3 million for most accounts for the White House.

- **National Security Council:** Provides \$8.7 million for the National Security Council, which is \$156,000 below the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request such funding; instead it proposed consolidating \$183.3 million for most accounts for the White House.

- **Office of Administration:** Provides \$98.6 million for the Office of Administration, which is \$7.1 million above the FY05 enacted level. The Administration did not request such funding; instead it proposed consolidating \$183.3 million for most accounts for the White House.

Office of Management and Budget: Provides \$68.4 million for the Office of Management and Budget, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$547,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Office of National Drug Control Policy: Provides \$54.2 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, which is equal to the Administration's request, but \$14.2 million below the FY05 enacted level.

Federal Drug Control Programs: Provides \$227.0 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, which is \$100.0 million above the Administration's request⁶ and \$447,000 above the FY05 enacted level. In addition, \$191.4 million is included for other Federal Drug Control Programs.

Title VI – Independent Agencies

Title VI provides \$19.99 billion for Independent Agencies, which is \$38.7 million above the Administration's request and \$230.9 million above the FY05 enacted level. Significant accounts include:

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board: Provides \$5.9 million for the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$300,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Consumer Product Safety Commission: Provides \$63.0 million for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which is \$501,000 above the Administration's request and \$851,000 above the FY05 enacted level

Federal Election Commission: Provides \$54.6 million for the Federal Election Commission, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$2.9 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Federal Labor Relations Authority: Provides \$25.5 million for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, which is equal to the Administration's request and the FY05 enacted level.

Federal Maritime Commission: Provides \$20.5 million for the Federal Maritime Commission, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$1.2 million above the FY05 enacted level.

General Services Administration (GSA): Provides \$219.0 million for the GSA, which is \$30,000 below the Administration's request, but \$109.2 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Merit Systems Protection Board: Provides \$38.2 million for the Merit Systems Protection Board, which is \$1.2 million above the Administration's request and the FY05 enacted level.

⁶ The Administration proposed to move funding for this program to the Justice Department.

National Archives and Records Administration: Provides \$328.1 million for the National Archives and Records Administration, which is \$13.5 million above the Administration's request and \$17.2 million above the FY05 enacted level.

National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB): Provides \$76.7 million for NTSB, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$614,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation: Provides \$115.0 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, which is \$3.0 million below the Administration's request, but \$920,000 above the FY05 enacted level.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM): Provides \$18.7 billion for the OPM, which is equal to the Administration's request and \$531.6 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Office of Special Counsel: Provides \$15.3 million for the Office of Special Counsel, which is equal to the Administration's request and the FY05 enacted level.

United States Postal Service: Provides \$178.1 million for the U.S. Postal Service, which is \$29 million above the Administration's request, and \$451.6 million below the FY05 enacted level. Of this funding, \$87.4 million is for an advance appropriation.

United States Tax Court: Provides nearly \$48 million for the Tax Court, which is \$1.0 million below the Administration's request, but \$7.1 million above the FY05 enacted level.

Title VII – General Provisions

Title VII includes general provisions on a variety of subjects. Of note, **Section 712** restricts the use of funds for the White House to request official **background reports** without written consent of the individual who is the subject of the report. **Section 719** creates the same rights for a **leadership PAC** to transfer funds to a national campaign committee as a principle campaign committee. **Section 721** prohibits the use of funds to enforce a provision of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations that impedes sales to **Cuba**.

Administration Position

A Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) concerning H.R. 3058 as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee was not available at press time.

On June 29, the Administration released a SAP on the House-reported bill, H.R. 3058. The Administration supported the House passage of H.R. 3058. In the SAP to the House-reported bill, the Administration offered its views on several provisions, including the Federal Aviation Administration's Airport Improvement Program, Internal Revenue

Service, Treasury Foreign Intelligence Network (TFIN), Strengthening America’s Communities Initiative, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), USPS, civilian pay, and Federal Employees Health Benefits Program Abortion and Contraceptive Language.

In addition, the SAP to the House-reported bill stated that the President would veto the bill if the final version of the bill contained provisions weakening sanctions on Cuba. Finally, the SAP notes that the “Administration will continue to work closely with the House on finding the best way to implement the President’s Management Agenda (PMA), however, if the final version of the bill were to significantly erode the PMA, the President’s senior advisers would recommend he veto the bill.”

President’s Program Terminations

(in millions of dollars)

Program	Classification	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	House Allowance	Committee Recommendation
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Reduction	\$238	\$120	\$238	\$240
Native American Housing Block Grant	Reduction	\$622	\$522	\$600	\$622
Public Housing Capital Fund	Reduction	\$2,579	\$2,327	\$2,600	\$2,327
Hope VI	Termination	\$143	-\$143	\$60	\$150
FRA—Next Generation High Speed Rail	Reduction	\$19	\$0	\$10.2	\$11.5
FAA—Facilities & Equipment	Reduction	\$2,525	\$2,448	\$3,053	\$2,448
FAA—Airport Improvement Program	Reduction	\$3,497	\$3,000	\$3,600	\$3,500
National Defense Tank Vessel Construction Program	Termination	\$74	\$0	\$0	\$25
Railroad Rehabilitation Infrastructure Financing Loan	Termination	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NARA: National Historical Publications & Records Commission	Reduction	\$5	\$0	\$7.5	\$5
ONDCP: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	Reduction	\$227	\$100	\$236	\$227
Postal Service: Revenue Forgone Appropriations	Termination	\$29	\$0	\$29	\$29

Cost

The Committee, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office, estimates the bill provides \$65.82 billion in FY06 discretionary budget authority; \$122.06 billion in discretionary outlays (which includes outlays from prior-year budget authority); \$18.99 billion in mandatory budget authority; and \$18.97 billion in mandatory outlays for FY06.

H.R. 3058 would result in the following outlays:

FY 2006	\$70.17 billion ⁷
FY 2007	\$37.65 billion
FY 2008	\$14.42 billion
FY 2009	\$6.60 billion
FY 2010	
(and future years)	\$7.41 billion

Possible Amendments

Bond (R-MO): During the committee markup, Senator Bond brought up an amendment that would have denied federal funding for local projects if city councils or county commissions used the power of eminent domain in condemning property for the benefit of private redevelopers. The Bond amendment was in response to the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Kelo v. City of New London* that endorsed the condemnation power by local officials for private projects. The amendment was withdrawn with the expectation that the issue would be debated on the Senate floor.

⁷ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.